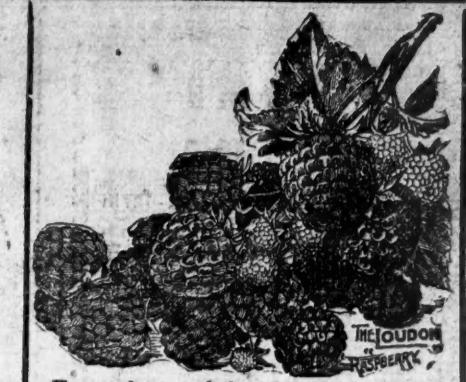




# GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION.



VOL. XVII. No. 5.

## OUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### Baby's Kisses.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by ANGELINA SMALL.

Kisses for sale! Kisses for sale!  
Fress from the blossoms, reddest lips,  
Like roses, reddest lips a lily's heart.  
Or thrown from soft pink finger-tips,  
Like the pearl in the walls of ocean shells;  
A premium rare of a wouglum snare,  
With a twinkling glimmer of ice, white teeth,  
Dimples dashed out from their hiding white.

And a warm, loving clasp from small, soft lips.

Will no one buy my sweet kisses to-day?  
Kisses for sale! Will no one buy?

Why, then, I must give them away!

### Rice as Food.

Rice is extremely light and easy of digestion, and is free from all acidity. The only precaution at all necessary in the use of rice is to have it thoroughly boiled, and it should, of course, be drained and dried on the stove just before being served, so that each grain is separate. Rice is a very useful food for elderly people and for children. As a medicine it may be employed with great advantage as an astrigent, either as a drink or ground rice padding. As an anti-acid for heartburn or acidity, a little whole rice chewed occasionally will often afford more relief than soda or magnesia.

### For Mothers to Read.

Mother's are cautioned by a physician who has had much experience with children's hospitals not to permit the children to carry a load of schoolbooks back and forth from home and school each day to over the same shoulder, as many instances have been known where the habit lengthened the arm or enlarged the hand disproportionately, or caused the child to carry one shoulder higher than the other. If the books are carried first in the right and then in the left hand every second day, or the bag of books suspended from the shoulder changed about as frequently, the danger will be met and overcome, besides which the weaker hand will be strengthened.

### White Bread as a Cause of Social Degeneration.

A person of my age there visited this country a stalwart Englishman, Mr. Herbert W. Hart, who was interviewed by a representative of the New York Herald. Mr. Hart has been for many years an earnest advocate of diet reform, making investigations especially into the bread question.

"There is," he says, "no question of social economics as important as that of bread reform," and he adds, "that applies particularly to America."

In showing the important relation of food reform to the health and well-being of all civilized communities, he quotes from Brillat-Savarin, who said, "The destiny of nations depends on the manner in which they feed themselves."

He made the startling announcement that "the scourge of all civilized countries is white bread," and went on:

"I will go so far as to predict that unless there is a revolution in the breeding customs of this country the physical and mental condition of the people will get worse, and the children that are brought into the world will be inferior in type, weight and physique, by reason of the deficiency of lime and silic in the food which are absolutely essential to the normal growth of the bones, skulls and teeth of the rising generation."

If people are to be rendered healthy, first of all they must eat bread made from the whole grain of wheat, the same as eaten by the Apostles, and which chiefly sustained them in their arduous work—the only kind that was capable of sustaining their bodies and brains in their task of impressing the multitudes of the truthfulness of their righteous cause."

"Bread made from the whole wheat was the kind of bread eaten by the ancient Romans, Greeks, Gauls and Britons. Without this kind of bread the greatest men that have lived before or since the Christian era could not have accomplished what they did. The proper kind of bread should contain all the properties of the wheat, including lime, iron and silic, absolutely necessary to make pure, healthy blood, and for want of which the American people employ thousands of dentists to save imperfect teeth, which would grow to perfection if nature were not handicapped by the ignorance of the natural laws of dietetics."

"The great poet Shakespeare ate the whole meal bread, for it is put on record by himself that he used to take the wheat grain to Lucy's mill to be ground for family use, and it would be well for the civilized communities of the world that all families discard at once and forever the sophisticated and adulterated white, spongy starch, so-called bread of the present generation, and partake of only that kind on which the great nations of the world chiefly relied for their strength, and which produced the greatest architects, poets, artists, and generally the strongest and most handsome men and the most beautiful and accomplished women."—The Phenomenal Journal.

### Experience with Japan Plums.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: In the spring of 1893 I received by mail four Japan plum trees, one each of Botan, Ogon, Barbunk and Kelsey. They all grew. The Kelsey made the largest growth during the first summer. It kept right on growing until the frost killed the leaves. The wood failed to ripen, and the result was it froze down to the snow line the first winter. The next spring I cut it back below the frozen wood. The following summer it made a growth of four feet, but the next winter it was again killed down to the snow line and the next spring I pulled it up and threw it over the fence. I had read somewhere that the Kelsey was as hardy as the other Japan plums, and I had also read that it would not stand a Northern climate. From

the experiment as above stated I think I have ample proof that it will not stand this climate.

Ogon grew well the first year. In the fall it looked kind of yellow—I believe it is called the yellow Ogon. I dug about the roots and found that a borer had almost girdled it. From the effects of the borer it has not made the growth it might have done had it not been thus affected. It has not borne a crop yet.

The Botan has attained a height of fourteen feet, with a circumference at the ground of twelve inches. It bore its first crop last summer, 1896. I see some catalogues call the Botan Abundance. I fail to see why it was named that, if I may judge by its first crop, though it bore perfectly all it ought to have borne. It certainly has been fruitful. Some of the plums were six inches around, or larger than a Plymouth Rock hen egg. Three of them were all I could get in a fruit can. As to taste, as the boy said, they almost melted in my mouth.

### Curious Facts.

The smallest mouse will cause the biggest elephant to quake with fear.

Lions born in captivity are more dangerous and harder to train than captured ones.

With a single blow of his insignificant tail an elephant can knock out the strongest man.

The average walking pace of a healthy man or woman is said to be seventy-five steps a minute.

Microscopists say that the strongest microscopes do not probably reveal the lowest stages of animal life.

On the eastern coast of Ireland it rains an average of 208 days in the year, in England about 150 days at least, and about 150 days in Siberia only sixty days.

Careful experiment has shown that through a certain depth of water, whereby fifty per cent. of the red rays passed through, there were sixty per cent. of orange, yellow, eighty, green ninety and indigo ninety-five.

Sunlight does not penetrate deeper than 600 feet. Very sensitive photographic plates exposed for ten minutes at four hundred fathoms deep showed no development of light.

### Subsoil Plowing.

Bulletin No. 43 of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb.,

The question of water supply for crops has been met and successfully dealt with, both in the case of a surplus and in many cases where a deficiency of moisture existed. By drainage on one hand and irrigation on the other, it has been possible where the natural conditions were favorable to withdraw from or apply water to the soil according to the needs of the case. Unfortunately, however, irrigation is not always practicable. Most of the land in Nebraska would be benefited by a larger application of water to the soil than is offered by nature, although a comparatively small area of the state does not receive it by nature, observing particularly hardness, adaptability to climate, productiveness and fitness for the market, to which they are to be sent. Mankind are quite noted for following each other closely and herein is the mistake of the masses, and the few that keep out of the popular crowd and act on their better judgment are quite apt to hold the winning hand.—Ohio Horticultural Report.

### The Ring of The Anvil.

An experienced blacksmith is very cranky about the sort of anvil he uses. The wrought-iron anvil gives a ringing sound under the stroke of the hammer, and this, by tradition, is thought to indicate the right quality. An old anvil sometimes brings a high price in the market on account of its ring. A majority of the best anvils are made by one firm in Brooklyn, N. Y. There are many new ideas in anvils, but after trying them the good smith goes back to the hand-made wrought-iron anvil, and is satisfied to use it as long as he swings a hammer.—New York Ledger.

### What S. D. Willard Says:

Much that is grown in the commercial orchard has found its place there by reason of our fondness of that which pleases the palate. Let us discriminate wisely between that which is grown in a moderate way for home consumption and that which is grown more abundantly for market.

This question, when properly considered, is often the question between profit and loss and may be fairly illustrated in a moment by referring to the difference in the currant. In point of quality, the poorest currant that I have ever grown is the variety known as Prince Albert. It is hard meaty, acid beyond power to digest, and totally unfit for table use, while it ripens late, long after the cherry has passed from the market.

It is the best for canning, however, in cases.

The best remedy for the poor blight is to exterminate the microbes which cause the disease. This can be done by pruning out the old blight in the fall or winter, thus preventing the microbes from living over. In mild attacks, where there is but little blight, and wherever practicable, it is best to cut out the blight as soon as discovered. Complete destruction of the blight should be carried out in the fall as soon as all late growth has ceased. In cutting out the blight, care should be taken to cut on the sound wood below the disease.

**SOME SEASONABLE HINTS.**

The greedy fruit-grower hesitates to thin his apples, pears, peaches or similar fruits, looking only to quantity as his reward; but the edible quality of the fruit of the overbearing tree is never good.

Those who have the courage to thin their fruits in the early stage of growth not only get larger and finer fruit but also fruit of better quality.

In the pear tree, one who tries the experiment will be surprised to find how vastly superior in quality in a pear from a tree in which a large number were thinned while the fruit was still young.

The proper time to commence thinning is as soon as the fruit commences to swell. Nature herself thinks of leaving

large numbers which she will be unable to bring to perfection, and in a week or so after this has taken place will be the time for the good gardeners to help her still further by thinning out some of the rest.

tell how deer have started off on the jump, though the beasts could have neither heard nor seen nor smelt the men. They too, seemed to feel they were followed.—Sun.

### Pear Blight.

The practice of agriculture gives the following suggestions relative to pear blight. Pear blight is caused by a very minute microbe which enters the tree at the blossom cluster or at the tip of the tender growing shoot. It may destroy only the blossom cluster or a few inches of the twig, or it may run downward several feet, killing large limbs or even whole trees. The same microbe causes apple twig blight and quince blight. Most of the damage from this blight is done during the first month of growth, beginning at blossom time. After running downward for a few inches or a foot or more, the disease usually comes to a standstill. When it has stopped, a definite crack forms in the bark, separating the live and dead portions. When the diseased portion bleeds off into the live part, it shows that the disease is still progressing. Below the blighted portion the tree may be perfectly healthy, as the blight kills only as far as it reaches. Healthy, thrifty, rapidly growing trees suffer more when attacked than those not so vigorous. In certain cases the blight does not stop, but keeps on slowly growing in the bark till the close of the season. After this such cases continue progressing slowly, so the new blight each year coming from germs which live over from the previous season's cases. The best remedy for the poor blight is to exterminate the microbes which cause the disease. This can be done by pruning out the old blight in the fall or winter, thus preventing the microbes from living over. In mild attacks, where there is but little blight, and wherever practicable, it is best to cut out the blight as soon as discovered. Complete destruction of the blight should be carried out in the fall as soon as all late growth has ceased. In cutting out the blight, care should be taken to cut on the sound wood below the disease.

**MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

We are criticised for eating too much meat. We should see that we eat meat is essential to strength and that we are poor in other nutrients often depend upon vegetable food because it is cheap. For the majority of our people to-day vegetariansism is hardly practicable, but its adherents increase rather than decrease.

Vegetable substances are less quickly digested and less completely assimilated than animal tissues; we are obliged to use animals to transfer the tough grasses into substances which can be digested by us.

As our scientific knowledge increases we shall doubtless find ways to prepare

animal food which will be equally nutritious.

Animal food should not, however, constitute more than one-fourth of the whole amount eaten. Some of the most trouble

some diseases, like intemperance, cancer and gout are thought to have a direct connection with excessive meat eating.

We are beginning to realize that a knowledge of the composition of each food is essential to its wise selection and preparation.

Vegetables and fruits afford all the five necessary food principles, but the proportions are hardly satisfactory for a perfect diet.

This is accomplished by the use of butter, fats and proteins need reinforcement, and this is accomplished by the use of oil, eggs and meats.

A large part of the vegetables displayed in our markets are overgrown, wilted or carelessly prepared.

Those which suffer most from this treat-

ment are radishes, cucumbers, green beans, corn and summer squashes.

The public must be educated to appreciate

quality rather than size, to recognize the

fact that wilting Southern vegetables

never equal natives in flavor, and that

gain in size usually means a corresponding

loss of flavor. The housekeeper knows

the value of the comparative merits of the

varieties of each market, and often is

not wise than the New Jersey family who

spent 14.8 per cent. of the whole sum

on food, for oranges and celery, which furnished but 1.4 per cent. of the total

value.

"There is usually some one best way to

plant each vegetable, but where one kind

is only available, it is necessary to serve

it in a variety of ways. This perhaps ex-

plains why the average cookbook gives

more recipes for the potato than for all

other vegetables. Almost any vegetable

may appear by due combination with milk,

butter and eggs in soups, fritters, cro-

quettes, souffles or salads. Suitable uten-

silis are essential; vegetables should not be

cooked in iron kettles when any others are

obtainable; strainers, ricer and presses are

desirable. Strong flavors frequently

are due to careless preparation. Careful

trimming and thorough washing are es-

sential. Wilting vegetables are improved

by soaking. Salad plants need especial

care in washing to remove parasites as

well as heliovore or Paris green. By cut-

ting in small pieces the time of cooking

may be hastened. Use soft water and boil

till tender. If uncovered the color is bet-

ter preserved and the odors are less pro-

nounced. Salt should be added when the

cooking is partly completed. Soda may

be used in small quantities to aid in softening

the water. As a rule with all sweet

vegetable foods the water should be al-

lowed to evaporate at the end instead of

drawing it off. Vegetables may be

warmed over if care is taken in the pro-

cess.

between the equatorial and polar diameters being 26 miles, the poles would each re-

quire but 13 miles at their centers, pro-

portionally filled out, of course, to make

the globe perfect.

In "Revised Encyclopaedia Britannica," under the head of "Mathematical Geograph

**Bowker's  
Fertilizers**

Have stood practical farm tests for twenty-five years. Their sale has increased in that time from nothing to over 30,000 tons a year.

**THE BOWKER FERTILIZER COMPANY**  
possesses ample capital and experience to produce fertilizers of unsurpassed crop-producing value economically, and hence at low prices to the consumer.

See local agents, or address  
**BOWKER FERTILIZER COMPANY**,  
45 Chatham Street, Boston,  
27 Beaver Street, New York.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

## OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

### Among the Poultry.

Peking ducks are good market fowls. For large, heavy fowls have the roost low.

Dampness causes leg weakness in ducks. The good layers are active and generally on the roost.

Dry earth is a good material to scatter under the roosts.

When a thrifty bird is fully matured it is easily fattened.

Early hatched, well developed pullets make good winter layers.

Stale bread, soaked in milk, is a good feed for young poultry.

Thrifty, vigorous one-year-old hens, make reliable winter layers.

Cleanliness and good feeding are the secrets of success with poultry.

On the average it will cost one dollar to keep a laying hen one year.

Legs are best when they lay eggs with the whitest shells of any breed.

Scald and allow them to stand over night in a place where they will not freeze; this is one of the best ways of feeding oats to a peck stock.

Dwarf trees should be pruned at the top, otherwise they are liable to fall over.

More trees can be planted on given space than of standard size, but of course each tree will not bear as profusely.

The yield is nearly the same per acre for both.

They are in high favor with many, because pruning, thinning, spraying and gathering fruit can be done so much more easily from small trees than from high ones.

Fruit Garden.

It is natural for some breeds of poultry to moult lighter each year, and hence what are often taken for defects are only natural to the breed.—St. Louis Republic.

### Troubles With Ducks.

I have been much interested in your recent articles about ducks, as I tried to raise some myself, but was not very successful. Last April I obtained 13 eggs; only 5 hatched. The ducklings died in less than five weeks, all dead. One day at noon I fed them as usual, and about an hour after one was found dead; there was no apparent cause. About a week after I noticed another not quite as lively as usual; next morning it was dead. Some time before it was very black around the eyes, all down off, but had recovered. When dead one eye was quite gone. The third was taken suddenly after eating, with something like convulsions, rolling over and over, it died for several weeks after, and ate heartily, but always staggered a little. Can you tell me what was the matter with them, and could anything have been done to prevent their dying? I have been told that when ducks are five or six weeks old a fly gets into their eye and kills them; is it true? If so, will rubbing their heads with carbolic acid and grease prevent it?

It is wise to allow them all the soft food that will eat.

When eggs are set under a hen, should they be placed on moist earth or else sprinkled with water?

Do ducks need a warm place in winter?

Are they likely to eat their eggs?

Mine would not eat young beet tops tied in bunches to the palings; must the green food be cut for them?

Can the sex be distinguished by the voice before the tail feathers grow.—P. C., Midland County, Mich.

We should think from your description that your ducks died from indisposition, or, in other words, they needed more "frit" or feed.

Ducks should be fed at least once a day, a handful or two of coarse sand mixed thoroughly with their morning mash. The quantity of sand depends upon the quantity of feed. Two handfuls is about right for a ten-quart pail of feed.

We know nothing about the fly getting into the ear.

Soft feed is more natural to ducks than hard grain. Ducks should be fed twice a day, soft feed if possible. Ducklings are fed four times from hatch until five or six weeks old; then three times is enough.

Ducks need sheltered house in winter and always perfectly dry litter on the floor, as they are water birds, especially at night.

The house need not be artificially heated. Ducks do not eat the eggs. All green food should be cut up small when given as a single meal or when mixed with other feeds.

The voice of a duck is the well-known "quack," while that of the drake is a smothered squeak.

Eggs set under a hen do not need any moist earth under them, except sometimes in very hot, dry, summer weather. It is not a good plan ever to sprinkle eggs—Country Gentleman.

### A New Danger to Firemen.

At a recent fire in the basement of a Chicago electric power house the firemen had great trouble in getting at the blaze.

They had to chop holes in the floor of the dynamo room before they could get a stream on the blazing pile of waste.

Now, getting for the dynamo to be shut down, they crept through the black smoke and flames, and when they got out at once they were flung to the ground with great violence, and the hose was sent flying into the air. A heavy current had passed along the stream and had shocked them. Though unconscious when rescued, they quickly recovered.—Electrical Review.

around his purchase as possible. He has bought with the calculation that the settlement of the country will make him a fortune. The speculator's land is usually offered at a strong advance on the price originally paid for it, but on long-time payment, bearing a healthy rate of interest. In this way, good many farmers have been drawn into trouble and some speculators have made money. It is, however, the policy of the government of this country to have all lands sold in small holdings.

A man going into a new part of the country to buy a farm should make his calculation to buy just as much land as he can pay for and have enough money left to improve the purchase with. He should have buildings of the right size and for all purposes, and should have fencing of the right kind, so stock could neither break in upon him nor go out. After the farm is well fixed every farmer should have a bank account of \$300 to \$500, which is far better than to have a mortgage to nurse from year to year. How much anxiety and trouble has this caused.

We have seen it stated lately that the amount of public land outside of that which has been entered, exclusive of Alaska, is 800,000,000 acres. Of course, whatever the amount is, the estimate takes in mountain, hill and dale, sand, plain and every kind of worthless, unproductive land. It will yet be a long time before all the land that is really desirable is taken up and put to practical use. The Indian reservations, when they come into market, sell quickly, and they are all choice land.—Rural Home.

### Dwarf Pears.

There is one great advantage of dwarf trees over standard. They come into bearing earlier. A dwarf pear, for example, is produced by budding on a quince stem and matures sooner than is the case on a stock pear.

Dwarf trees should be pruned at the top, otherwise they are liable to fall over.

More trees can be planted on given space than of standard size, but of course each tree will not bear as profusely.

The ground not having been heavily manured and plowed during the fall before, it is difficult to get it in fine, mellow condition and thoroughly mixed with well rotted manure. But, by hard work it will put in tolerable condition. The plants are set and a heavy rain packs the ground. Instead of running a five-toothed rake over the rows and dressing up about the plants by hand, as soon as the ground is dry enough to work it and often afterwards, thus keeping the moisture under the surface, nothing is done. Of course, the ground bakes and dries out; and, as a long dry spell follows, the plants have a hard time to live, and can grow but little.

Our friend is waiting for a mat of weeds (he had a bountiful crop of weed seeds the previous year) before he deems it necessary to cultivate. Just as the ground begins to look green enough to suit him, another big rain comes and it is too wet to work the ground for a few days.

By the time cultivation is begun, the weeds are higher than the strawberry plants, and the tender little shoots about the base of the raspberry and blackberry plants cannot be seen. The pressure of work in the corn and potato fields causes further neglect of the long-needed cultivation in a part of the berry patch. After a while the weeds are cleared out, but the plants are all stunted, and the last ones that were weeded are hardly worth the trouble.

As the summer progresses the throng of other work and "that tired feeling" prevents proper attention to the berry patch, and when fall comes and cold weather warns the negligent owner that it is time to gather the strawberries, he finds that the crab grass has almost done its work over most of the patch.

The berry fruits are so lacking in vigor that they already show signs of winter-killing. Indeed, it was a case of summer-killing, by reason of a lack of cultivation to keep the moisture in the soil; and consequently, a feeble growth, less than the normal amount of sap and inability to withstand the evaporating influences of either the hot or cold weather ensues.

What has been the condition of the older plantings—those of bearing age? As they were not properly cared for during the previous year or more since having been set, they could not bear but few berries, and those were small and lacking in juicy and delicious flavor.

Perhaps the family had enough, as they were, to barely supply their wants. If any were sold, they brought about the lowest price of any in the market and there were no calls for more of the same kind. The prospect for next year's crop is far from flattering. The planter is discouraged and ready to vote berry growing a failure.

Thus we have a picture of the experiences on thousands of would-be fruit farms and in many family berry patches. Some of them are much darker in reality. Solomon was a wise man in many ways, and had observed something of this kind in the fruit gardens of his day; for he writes: "He that by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding, and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down. Then I saw, and considered it well. I looked upon it and received instruction." May we likewise profit by what we see upon the farms of our neighbors and on our own small when given as a single meal or when mixed with other feeds.

We know nothing about the fly getting into the ear.

Soft feed is more natural to ducks than hard grain. Ducks should be fed twice a day, soft feed if possible. Ducklings are fed four times from hatch until five or six weeks old; then three times is enough.

Ducks need sheltered house in winter and always perfectly dry litter on the floor, as they are water birds, especially at night.

The house need not be artificially heated. Ducks do not eat the eggs.

All green food should be cut up small when given as a single meal or when mixed with other feeds.

We know nothing about the fly getting into the ear.

Soft feed is more natural to ducks than hard grain. Ducks should be fed twice a day, soft feed if possible. Ducklings are fed four times from hatch until five or six weeks old; then three times is enough.

Ducks need sheltered house in winter and always perfectly dry litter on the floor, as they are water birds, especially at night.

The house need not be artificially heated. Ducks do not eat the eggs.

All green food should be cut up small when given as a single meal or when mixed with other feeds.

We know nothing about the fly getting into the ear.

Soft feed is more natural to ducks than hard grain. Ducks should be fed twice a day, soft feed if possible. Ducklings are fed four times from hatch until five or six weeks old; then three times is enough.

Ducks need sheltered house in winter and always perfectly dry litter on the floor, as they are water birds, especially at night.

The house need not be artificially heated. Ducks do not eat the eggs.

All green food should be cut up small when given as a single meal or when mixed with other feeds.

We know nothing about the fly getting into the ear.

Soft feed is more natural to ducks than hard grain. Ducks should be fed twice a day, soft feed if possible. Ducklings are fed four times from hatch until five or six weeks old; then three times is enough.

Ducks need sheltered house in winter and always perfectly dry litter on the floor, as they are water birds, especially at night.

The house need not be artificially heated. Ducks do not eat the eggs.

All green food should be cut up small when given as a single meal or when mixed with other feeds.

We know nothing about the fly getting into the ear.

Soft feed is more natural to ducks than hard grain. Ducks should be fed twice a day, soft feed if possible. Ducklings are fed four times from hatch until five or six weeks old; then three times is enough.

Ducks need sheltered house in winter and always perfectly dry litter on the floor, as they are water birds, especially at night.

The house need not be artificially heated. Ducks do not eat the eggs.

All green food should be cut up small when given as a single meal or when mixed with other feeds.

We know nothing about the fly getting into the ear.

Soft feed is more natural to ducks than hard grain. Ducks should be fed twice a day, soft feed if possible. Ducklings are fed four times from hatch until five or six weeks old; then three times is enough.

Ducks need sheltered house in winter and always perfectly dry litter on the floor, as they are water birds, especially at night.

The house need not be artificially heated. Ducks do not eat the eggs.

All green food should be cut up small when given as a single meal or when mixed with other feeds.

We know nothing about the fly getting into the ear.

Soft feed is more natural to ducks than hard grain. Ducks should be fed twice a day, soft feed if possible. Ducklings are fed four times from hatch until five or six weeks old; then three times is enough.

Ducks need sheltered house in winter and always perfectly dry litter on the floor, as they are water birds, especially at night.

The house need not be artificially heated. Ducks do not eat the eggs.

All green food should be cut up small when given as a single meal or when mixed with other feeds.

We know nothing about the fly getting into the ear.

Soft feed is more natural to ducks than hard grain. Ducks should be fed twice a day, soft feed if possible. Ducklings are fed four times from hatch until five or six weeks old; then three times is enough.

Ducks need sheltered house in winter and always perfectly dry litter on the floor, as they are water birds, especially at night.

The house need not be artificially heated. Ducks do not eat the eggs.

All green food should be cut up small when given as a single meal or when mixed with other feeds.

We know nothing about the fly getting into the ear.

Soft feed is more natural to ducks than hard grain. Ducks should be fed twice a day, soft feed if possible. Ducklings are fed four times from hatch until five or six weeks old; then three times is enough.

Ducks need sheltered house in winter and always perfectly dry litter on the floor, as they are water birds, especially at night.

The house need not be artificially heated. Ducks do not eat the eggs.

All green food should be cut up small when given as a single meal or when mixed with other feeds.

We know nothing about the fly getting into the ear.

Soft feed is more natural to ducks than hard grain. Ducks should be fed twice a day, soft feed if possible. Ducklings are fed four times from hatch until five or six weeks old; then three times is enough.

Ducks need sheltered house in winter and always perfectly dry litter on the floor, as they are water birds, especially at night.

The house need not be artificially heated. Ducks do not eat the eggs.

All green food should be cut up small when given as a single meal or when mixed with other feeds.

We know nothing about the fly getting into the ear.

Soft feed is more natural to ducks than hard grain. Ducks should be fed twice a day, soft feed if possible. Ducklings are fed four times from hatch until five or six weeks old; then three times is enough.

Ducks need sheltered house in winter and always perfectly dry litter on the floor, as they are water birds, especially at night.

The house need not be artificially heated. Ducks do not eat the eggs.

All green food should be cut up small when given as a single meal or when mixed with other feeds.

We know nothing about the fly getting into the ear.

Soft feed is more natural to ducks than hard grain. Ducks should be fed twice a day, soft feed if possible. Ducklings are fed four times from hatch until five or six weeks old; then three times is enough.

Ducks need sheltered house in winter and always perfectly dry litter on the floor, as they are water birds, especially at night.

The house need not be artificially heated. Ducks do not eat the eggs.

**er and Leveler.**  
oils, all work.  
ilverizes, turns,  
ion. Made en-  
Wrought Iron.  
Cheapest Rid-  
\$8.00 and up.  
to be returned at my ex-  
e if not satisfactory.  
points. Pamphlet Mailed Free.  
ington, New Jersey, and  
So. Canal St., Chicago.

**PRICES.****CH Strong**

**ICKENS**  
sally and growing if you want the  
in five months or less. When hens lay  
mix in their food every other day  
**an's Powder.**

**AL PEKIN DUCKS.**  
ing, \$1 per lb.; \$6 per 100. Order at  
UST SHADE POULTRY YARDS,

on Green's Fruit Grower.

**EGGHERNS, 13 eggs, 75 cents, 25 eggs**

OVER. Shansville, Berks Co., Pa.  
on Green's Fruit Grower.

**HENS LAY** in the early Fall and  
winter, and lay all winter long. Want the Secret? Our New  
Method. It is the secret of the  
Wayzata Geese. 3 months for  
maturity. Wayzata Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
on Green's Fruit Grower.

**CROWN Bone Cutter**

green bones. For the poultryman.  
the world. Look up our prices for  
medium. Wm. Bratt, Boston, Mass.  
on Green's Fruit Grower.

**U SEEN**

**MERS VOICE ?**

and noted the fact that it  
is becoming to be recognized, that it  
is natural in all matters that relate to  
the home!

**EN'T**  
**ED IT**  
for a FREE Sample Copy, and  
dissomest, please send to the firm  
lately the name of the farm  
old, ever printed; or send 50 cents  
order, and we will send  
Medium  
mers Voice is Unexcelled.

**ARMERS VOICE,**  
BORN ST. CHICAGO.  
on Green's Fruit Grower.

**CHIGAN.**

ong of moving to better your  
home, you can get  
good markets, good neighbor-  
transportation for your products.

Marquette R. R. Co. has  
now been running from fifteen  
according to location and timber.  
make no mistake about this  
PA. MARCHE

Traffic Manager, Saginaw, Mich.  
on Green's Fruit Grower.

When tramps seek work and  
get it. THE  
O U T L O O K  
is ENCOUR-  
AGING.

It is also en-  
couraging  
when you  
have a  
tree, pear,  
plum and  
apple trees at  
such a price.

Now is the time to plant  
ard. Nothing will yield you  
Write at once for particulars.

DEN'S NURSERY CO.,  
Rochester, N. Y.

**FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.**

SUCCESSOR TO  
SELEY YOUNG,

Manufacturer of  
N'S AND FLORIST'S

ABELS  
TON, OHIO.

on Green's Fruit Grower.

**READY! 50 PER CENT.**  
REDUCTION.

NOW \$4.49 quickly ready  
\$9.00  
to make a reduction of 50 per cent.

Send the advertisement to the  
firm, and we will make a reduction  
of 50 per cent.

ROYAL MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.  
on Green's Fruit Grower.

**PAINLESS CHILD BIRTH.**  
Sealed Information Free.

J. C. DYE, M. D., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**RUPTURE** Cure at home  
book sent by Dr. W. S. Rice  
Box 2 Smithville, N. Y.

Buy out "ECLIPSE" ROOFING PAINT and  
"ECLIPSE" PAINTED STEEL

**ROOFING**

Absolutely guaranteed for five years. Write  
CURTIS STEEL ROOFING COMPANY,

100 Canal Street, Niles, Ill.  
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

**FREE until June 1st**

We direct special attention to the following remarkable statements:

**A Deaf Man's State.**

I was almost totally deaf  
25 years; could not hear a steam whistle, had to carry a slate so that people could talk to me. In one week after commencing Aerial Medication, surprised my friends by discarding the slate. I steadily improved, and now can hear the slightest noise and can understand conversation and public speaking perfectly.

Ed. E. Williams, Lead, S. D.

**Am satisfied**

I had consumption; had a distressing cough, profuse expectoration, was reduced in flesh and strength. Used Aerial Medication four years ago. It cured me, and I have been well and able to preach ever since.

Rev. I. H. Hoskins, Reed, Tex.

**A Teacher's Experience**

While teaching a country school twelve years ago, I took Cataract in its worst form, which almost made a physical wreck of me.

In '92 I had LaGriffe, was followed by a very bad cough, free expectoration, loss of weight and strength.

My physician advised change of climate.

This I was not able to do, but used Aerial Medication; to the surprise of friends it cured me, and for three years have had the good health that belonged to me twelve years ago.

Richard Osborn, Brazil, Ind.

**Cured in '92, Well in '96**

Thirty-four years ago I had risings in my head, had Cataract 30 years, hearing failed, for many years could not hear loud conversation two feet away, had a constant roar in ears, hoarseness, intense pain over eyes, and "stopp'd up" feeling in my head. General health so impaired was not able to work. I used Aerial Medication in 1892. It stopped the roaring, pain, fully restored my hearing, and for four years have been free from Cataract, and able to work. Wm. F. Bowers, Howell, Ark.

**See special free offer below.**

I had feild Cataract in its worse form, discharge from my ear was profuse and very offensive, health very much impaired; a bad cough, loss of weight and strength caused my family and friends to believe I had consumption. Used Aerial Medication in 1887. It cured me and for nine years I have been entirely free from Cataract, and my health is fully restored. A. G. Freeman, Parker's Lake, Ky.

**Aerial Medication**

has triumphed and I am cured. One thousand dollars would be nothing compared to this. I have had bitter suffering from LaGriffe, the disease settled in the back of my head and my sufferings have been almost unbearable. I thank God I ever heard of your treatment, which has no equal. I can speak in the highest terms of Aerial Medication.

Mrs. E. S. Orr, E. Harpswell, Maine.

**Medicine for 3 Months' Treatment Free.**

To introduce this treatment and prove beyond doubt that Aerial Medication will cure Deafness, Cataract, Throat and Lung Diseases, I will for a short time, send Medicines for three months' treatment free. Address

J. H. Moore, M. D., Dept. A. 14, Cincinnati, O.

This offer will expire June 1, 1897.

The publisher of this paper has reliable information that Dr. Moore is a reputable physician, and recommends every interested reader to write him at once and investigate Aerial Medication.

Green's Fruit Grower.

**SHORTHAND BY**

First Lesson Free

Information furnished

Write for catalogue

and free lesson.

W. H. GRIFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

**GAOLINE ENGINES.**

Are the best for pumping, grinding and sawing

for Gardeners, Florists and Nurserymen. Catalogue free.

THE VAN DUSEN GASOLINE ENGINE CO., Cincinnati, O.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

**Sewing Machines.**

THE "PRINCESS."

This machine is put up in all

the latest styles of furniture,

and is one of the best Sewing

Machines offered Agents and

Dealers to sell a large number of similar furnished

for distribution.

AM. MACHINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

**World's Fair Award.**

We are the only Steel

Roofing Co. awarded

Patent Cap Roofing

for World's Columbian Exposition.

We are also large manu-

facturers of all kinds of METAL ROOFING, SIDING,

CEILING, ETC. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

**YOUNG MAN YOU WILL FIND**

Want a Wife

Successor to SLEY YOUNG,

Manufacturer of

N'S AND FLORIST'S

ABELS

TON, OHIO.

on Green's Fruit Grower.

**READY! 50 PER CENT.**

REDUCTION.

NOW \$4.49 quickly ready

\$9.00  
to make a reduction of 50 per cent.

Send the advertisement to the

firm, and we will make a reduction

of 50 per cent.

ROYAL MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.

on Green's Fruit Grower.

**PAINLESS CHILD BIRTH.**

Sealed Information Free.

J. C. DYE, M. D., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**RUPTURE** Cure at home  
book sent by Dr. W. S. Rice  
Box 2 Smithville, N. Y.

Buy out "ECLIPSE" ROOFING PAINT and  
"ECLIPSE" PAINTED STEEL

**ROOFING**

Absolutely guaranteed for five years. Write

CURTIS STEEL ROOFING COMPANY,

100 Canal Street, Niles, Ill.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

**FREE until June 1st**

We direct special attention to the following remarkable statements:

**A Deaf Man's State.**

I was almost totally deaf

25 years; could not hear a steam whistle, had to carry a slate so that people could talk to me. In one week after commencing Aerial Medication, surprised my friends by discarding the slate. I steadily improved, and now can hear the slightest noise and can understand conversation and public speaking perfectly.

Ed. E. Williams, Lead, S. D.

**Am satisfied**

I had a distressing cough, profuse expectoration, was reduced in flesh and strength. Used Aerial Medication four years ago. It stopped the cough, free expectoration, loss of weight and strength.

My physician advised change of climate.

This I was not able to do, but used Aerial Medication; to the surprise of friends it cured me, and for three years have had the good health that belonged to me twelve years ago.

Richard Osborn, Brazil, Ind.

**FREE until June 1st**

We direct special attention to the following remarkable statements:

**A Deaf Man's State.**

I was almost totally deaf

25 years; could not hear a steam whistle, had to carry a slate so that people could talk to me. In one week after commencing Aerial Medication, surprised my friends by discarding the slate. I steadily improved, and now can hear the slightest noise and can understand conversation and public speaking perfectly.

Ed. E. Williams, Lead, S. D.

**Am satisfied**

I had a distressing cough, profuse expectoration, was reduced in flesh and strength. Used Aerial Medication four years ago. It stopped the cough, free expectoration, loss of weight and strength.

My physician advised change of climate.

This I was not able to do, but used Aerial Medication; to the surprise of friends it cured me, and for three years have had the good health that belonged to me twelve years ago.

Richard Osborn, Brazil, Ind.

## Green's Fruit Grower.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL  
Devoted to Orchard, Garden, Poultry and Household,  
CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor.

J. CLINTON PEER, Business Manager.  
Price, 50 cents per year. Postage Free  
to all countries and Highland Areas.  
Rates for advertising space made known on application. It is the intention of the publishers of Green's Fruit Grower to We  
mit none but reliable advertisements. We  
trust by 1,000 per year, by refusing  
business from parties whose reliability might  
be questioned. We believe that the best  
warranties are given by those from reliable  
writers, but if subscribers find any of them  
to be otherwise we will esteem it a favor  
they will advise us. We trust at this time  
that our personal attention to any complaints  
which we receive.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail  
matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1897.

The circulation of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER  
is larger than any other horticultural  
paper published in America.

## EDITORIAL.

Please favor us by notifying us by postal  
card in case you are getting more  
than one copy of Green's Fruit Grower. This  
occurs now and then on account of similar  
titles, names, etc. Kindly give this your  
attention and thus greatly aid us.

## Not Compelled to Believe.

There is no law compelling people to be  
here. I do not recall any place in the  
Bible which attempts to compel belief on  
the part of any individual, although there  
are many cases where we are urged, or  
solicited to do so. There is no law  
which can compel the doing of that which  
is impossible. I doubt if it is possible to  
persuade a person to believe anything. Be  
lieve sometimes comes as the result of  
early education. Thus if our forefathers  
were Republicans or Democrats, we grew  
up in the belief that the party to which  
our fathers were attracted was the best  
of all, and if we have been brought up in  
the Methodist or Baptist church relations,  
we have grown into the belief that one  
of these is the true doctrine. But how  
shall we compel a person to believe against  
his will?

We are doubtless responsible for our be  
liefs. We are endowed with intelligence,  
which has offered us opportunities for  
study and investigation, and we are in  
duty bound to believe that which is true;  
but if we have not made the most of these  
opportunities for enlightenment, and do not  
believe, no one can compel us to believe.

We have commenced in Green's  
Grower a series of lectures on Biology  
which will probably continue through the  
year, and we invite our readers to read  
these lectures. We shall not attempt to  
compel any one to believe everything that  
the lecturer states in this course of lectures.  
He is a man who has spent al  
most his life in studying this particular  
branch of science. His are the views  
of the leading scientific men of the age.  
It has taken many years to study and in  
vestigate. Many generations of studious  
men have labored to arrive at the con  
clusions announced in these lectures. Millions  
of dollars invested along this line  
could not have produced such wonderful  
results. This has largely been a labor of  
love on the part of the investigator.

The claim is made that there were  
numerous cretins of various forms of  
animal life, but that all animal and plant  
life came from one low form of life and  
that protoplasm. Is it possible that this  
theory may not be correct. There are  
wise men of science who dispute this theory.  
The consensus of scientific opinion is,  
however, that this theory is a cor  
rect one. Whether it is correct, or other  
wise, should not stir one's belief in the  
Bible, or in the Creator, and the ques  
tion is, are we not a serious one for educated people  
such as are the readers of this paper. Many  
of our readers will not believe that these  
cretins exist, and we shall not  
attempt to persuade them otherwise. We  
are not all imaginative. It requires im  
agination as well as knowledge to believe  
all that science teaches.

We are told by astronomers that a  
greater number of stars, which we see  
on a bright night, are suns, suns often many  
times larger than our sun, and that each  
of these stars, or suns, is a system of  
planets revolving around it much larger  
than the earth, Venus, Jupiter, Mars,  
Neptune and Uranus. We will consider  
this point later. There are many good  
people and intelligent people, who do not  
believe that this is true in regard to the  
stars, and yet astronomers can prove that  
it is true. Astronomers have instruments  
with which they cannot only compute the  
distance of the stars, but with which  
they can distinguish the constituent parts  
of other worlds, defining the material of  
which each is constructed. Thus they  
find that other worlds, or in other words,  
stars and suns, are formed of the same  
material as the earth, although the den  
sity may vary considerably. The stars  
are old now. In digging deep wells, as  
many as ten strata of coal have been dis  
covered, some of these nearly ten thousand  
feet below the present surface. Since each  
strata of coal represents a different age,  
and also each strata of rock, we get some  
idea of the age of the earth—doubtless  
thousands of millions of years.

Other worlds such as we see in the stars  
are often worlds now in the condition  
that our world was before any form  
of animal or plant life appeared upon it.  
Other worlds are actually in the process  
of being created now. Astronomers can  
look out on any bright evening on such  
worlds, which the Creator is forming day  
by day, year by year and age by age.

Notwithstanding that these facts can be  
proven, and that the theories given in  
these lectures on Biology are supposed to  
be capable of proof, our readers need not  
be disturbed or compelled to believe them.

It has been our plan in editing the "Fruit  
Grower" to give our readers material for  
thought. It is well to think. Thinking  
exercises the brain, stimulates ambition,  
and is in every respect ennobling. By  
thinking we get a better idea of our Cre  
ator, of nature, of man, and of our destiny.  
You can distinguish a thoughtful man  
from one who is not thoughtful. The lines  
upon his face advertise that fact. If a  
man is not thoughtful, his face will like  
wise advertise his thoughtlessness. If  
these lectures and many other items pub  
lished in Green's Fruit Grower encourage  
our readers to think, to continue in  
vestigating by reading valuable books, or  
a course of that publishing of Green's Fruit  
Grower will have been accomplished.

## European Excursion.

If any of our friends would like to take  
a trip to Europe, they can join Town  
send's Excursion leaving New York July  
6th, returning in two or three months,  
more or less, at a very moderate expense,  
with first-class service in every respect.

Mr. Townsend is principal of one of our  
public schools at Rochester, N. Y., and is  
the man with whom the Editor of Green's  
Fruit Grower made his trip to Europe.  
Please address him for circulars. Men  
tion Green's Fruit Grower.

## MY OLD NEIGHBORS.

Guy Knox.

No. 7.

On the west side of our farm was a  
heavy pine timber which overshadowed  
our little humble log cabin, located at the  
foot of the hill, about back, where lived  
an Indian by the name of Guy Knox.  
Our woodland being somewhat elevated  
cut out the early morning sun so that  
Guy did not receive its rays until 10  
o'clock.

There was a beaten path from my old  
homestead farm, through the woods,  
across the fields, down the valley to Mr.  
Knox's cabin. This was a path that school  
children use to take on their way to the  
cobble-stone schoolhouse, which was  
located a quarter mile beyond.

The brook referred to passed close by  
the schoolhouse and the remembrance of  
it can never be effaced from my memory.  
In the spring the banks of this brook were  
the sides of the roads, and the road in  
the winter it furnished great sport for  
skaters; in summer it was well stocked with fish of considerable size,  
which were enticed with great enthusiasm.

This brook was also well stocked with crabs, turtles  
and huge snakes, which frequently afforded  
exciting contests for us children. This brook, like all brooks, meandered through  
the meadows and valleys in crooked paths.  
It wound its way by Guy Knox's little  
farm, which did not embrace over an  
acre, or two originally, but Guy dug a  
new straight channel for it very deep,  
and filled up the old channel, beautifying  
his place and adding to his property.

Guy Knox was of original character in  
looks, dress, language and every other par  
ticular. He was not a handsome man.  
His face was long and angular, his nose  
deep and pointed, and his eyes small, dark,  
deep set under long shaggy brows. His  
hair was black, worn long, and was gen  
erally busy and unkempt. He wore a  
full, dark beard, without a moustache.

Guy had the richest and most melodious  
brogue of any Irishman I ever met. It  
was a delight to hear him talk. Guy was  
a poor man; his wagon, his horse, his plow,  
cultivator, his dress, his dwelling, every  
thing proclaimed this fact. His fences  
were roughly patched and the hinges  
of his gates were of leather. He raised  
water from his well by a hooked pole,  
having no pump.

Often have I gone across the fields and  
through the woods at early morning, or  
late evening, to secure the services of Guy  
Knox for some job such as butchering,  
threshing, sawing wood, ditching, or some  
other like work. Sometimes Guy would  
return with me to the farm. I remember  
he smoked a very short and very black  
pipe, which, whenever I alluded to it, Guy  
would say he smoked it to keep his  
nose warm. But doubtless the short  
short enabled him to get more nicotine  
from the tobacco, the blacker and the  
very old pipe gave the tobacco a strong  
taste, which was agreeable to him.

Guy Knox was a fine specimen of vigorous  
and beautiful womanhood. She was  
nearly six feet tall, of fair complexion,  
fair hair and blue eyes, with the physique  
of an athlete. Mrs. Knox also often  
helped at the house through peculiar jobs  
of butchering and other such like work.  
Mrs. Knox was almost as charming a char  
acter to us school children as was her  
husband. Both were exceedingly kind  
and generous, regarding our empty stomachs  
often with radishes, onions, or other delic  
acies from their garden, as we would be  
coming home from school at night half  
famished.

The log cabin of Guy Knox sheltered a  
large family of children. I do not remem  
ber how many, but at least eight or nine.  
All were girls with the exception of two or  
three. These children were not only at  
tractive in appearance and manner, but  
were among the most intelligent, and  
among the best scholars in the school. No  
one thought of looking down on them for  
the reason that they lived in a log house.  
Indeed, our country school was in no wise  
aristocratic, since a great majority were  
people who had to work in order to  
have food. This is the true doctrine.  
The consensus of scientific opinion is,  
however, that this theory is a cor  
rect one. Whether it is correct, or other  
wise, should not stir one's belief in the  
Bible, or in the Creator, and the ques  
tion is, are we not a serious one for educated people  
such as are the readers of this paper. Many  
of our readers will not believe that these  
cretins exist, and we shall not  
attempt to persuade them otherwise. We  
are not all imaginative. It requires im  
agination as well as knowledge to believe  
all that science teaches.

Guy Knox and his wife were very industrious  
and thrifty people. They worked hard at  
work, and their work was productive of  
good results. Their acre, or two, was  
naturally about as poor land as could be  
found, but by ditching and filling in it  
was made most productive. Gradually the  
fences and buildings were improved. Lat  
er a new white house was erected on the  
site of the log cabin, also a comfortable barn.  
Then more land was added to the little place until it comprised a farm of  
considerable size. But I remember more  
particularly the log house, in which I  
spent many hours. Many important  
things have passed entirely from my  
memory, but some idle conversations held in  
this place with Guy Knox's children are  
not easily obliterated.

Guy was an honest man. None of the  
surrounding farmers ever lost any chick  
ens or sheep, as they often do from poor  
families living in their vicinity. He was  
not a man to get entangled in debt. I  
do not remember that he was a church  
going man, but yet everything about his  
place was orderly and quiet on the Sab  
ath day. His children attended the Sun  
day school, and availed themselves of  
such opportunities offered.

A few years ago, in visiting the local  
ities of my childhood, I learned that Guy  
Knox had died. I attended his funeral.  
In order to indicate the esteem in which  
he was held in the community, although a  
poor man, I will say that the funeral  
was largely attended by the prosperous  
people in all that locality. The house was  
far too small to contain those who came  
to pay their last respects to this kind  
hearted man. His wife died recently.  
I used to call upon her whenever I passed  
her place, which was not frequent.

The children I have lost sight of, with  
the exception of the eldest son, William,  
who is a prominent man now, owning a  
large and fertile farm not far from Rochester.  
He passes my present home often  
on his way to and from market. The  
children take after their mother, being  
generally fair and of fine physique.

## What Kind of Fertilizer is Best?

Please answer a few questions in your  
next issue. What is the best fertilizer for  
a young apple orchard, and how would you  
apply it; the best kind for a peach orchard.  
What kind of fertilizer is best for grape  
vine?

Reply: This query illustrates that fact  
that many people have an idea that dif  
ferent kinds of fertilizers are required for  
different kinds of crops. This is in one  
sense a mistake. There are three elements  
which all crops require—grain, phosphoric  
acid, and nitrogen, and these are potash, phosphoric  
acid, and ordinary phosphate, such as is sold  
for application to wheat, contain all these  
ingredients. There is much quackery indulged in by makers of fertilizers, who  
label one brand apple fertilizer, another  
peanut fertilizer, another peach, strawberry,  
blackberry, raspberry fertilizer, etc.

It is true that fruit trees need more  
potash than most grain crops, but aside  
from this a well proportioned fertilizer  
comprised of these three elements, phosphoric  
acid, potash and nitrogen, will be a  
good fertilizer for any kind of fruit tree  
or plant.

## Disappointment.

Most people are doomed to disappointment.  
We all have our trials, our successes,  
our joys, but few can say they have  
never met with disappointment. People  
are disappointed in love. They are  
also disappointed in their friends. Few people  
are permitted to follow the business or profes  
sion which lies nearest the heart. There  
are poets and artists who, finding their  
work unremunerative, have been compelled  
to make shirts, dig ditches, or do other un  
genial work.

How many lawyers start out in life aiming  
at the highest place of achievement,  
which owing to health, incapacity,  
have been unknown out of the  
union of two different individuals. In  
the first method a small cervelet almost  
in the center of the front end of the body  
appears which, in the next period of life,  
has so much increased that it nearly di  
vides the animal in two.

Perhaps the greatest disappointment of  
all is that of an accomplished man who  
has spent much time and money in securing  
an education, who finds out at last that  
he is not able to make a respectable living  
for himself and family. This is partic  
ularly true of the failure to find a place  
where one can earn a living. Some physicians  
have known physicians who were  
scholarly men, well versed in the art of healing,  
who were unsuccessful owing to  
lack of tact in management of patients,  
or through disagreeable personal  
habits.

There have been many disappointments  
along the line of invention than in any  
other department of human endeavor.  
There are many men who can invent  
but do not know how to put their ideas  
into practice. They are often lacking in  
large inventive facilities, but are  
often lacking in business shrewdness and  
foresight. Therefore many inventors have  
had to give up their inventions because  
they have not been able to perfect them.  
Imagine the disappointment of such a person  
as Guy Knox.

There have been many disappointments  
along the line of invention than in any  
other department of human endeavor.  
There are many men who can invent  
but do not know how to put their ideas  
into practice. They are often lacking in  
large inventive facilities, but are  
often lacking in business shrewdness and  
foresight. Therefore many inventors have  
had to give up their inventions because  
they have not been able to perfect them.  
Imagine the disappointment of such a person  
as Guy Knox.

There have been many disappointments  
along the line of invention than in any  
other department of human endeavor.  
There are many men who can invent  
but do not know how to put their ideas  
into practice. They are often lacking in  
large inventive facilities, but are  
often lacking in business shrewdness and  
foresight. Therefore many inventors have  
had to give up their inventions because  
they have not been able to perfect them.  
Imagine the disappointment of such a person  
as Guy Knox.

There have been many disappointments  
along the line of invention than in any  
other department of human endeavor.  
There are many men who can invent  
but do not know how to put their ideas  
into practice. They are often lacking in  
large inventive facilities, but are  
often lacking in business shrewdness and  
foresight. Therefore many inventors have  
had to give up their inventions because  
they have not been able to perfect them.  
Imagine the disappointment of such a person  
as Guy Knox.

There have been many disappointments  
along the line of invention than in any  
other department of human endeavor.  
There are many men who can invent  
but do not know how to put their ideas  
into practice. They are often lacking in  
large inventive facilities, but are  
often lacking in business shrewdness and  
foresight. Therefore many inventors have  
had to give up their inventions because  
they have not been able to perfect them.  
Imagine the disappointment of such a person  
as Guy Knox.

There have been many disappointments  
along the line of invention than in any  
other department of human endeavor.  
There are many men who can invent  
but do not know how to put their ideas  
into practice. They are often lacking in  
large inventive facilities, but are  
often lacking in business shrewdness and  
foresight. Therefore many inventors have  
had to give up their inventions because  
they have not been able to perfect them.  
Imagine the disappointment of such a person  
as Guy Knox.

There have been many disappointments  
along the line of invention than in any  
other department of human endeavor.  
There are many men who can invent  
but do not know how to put their ideas  
into practice. They are often lacking in  
large inventive facilities, but are  
often lacking in business shrewdness and  
foresight. Therefore many inventors have  
had to give up their inventions because  
they have not been able to perfect them.  
Imagine the disappointment of such a person  
as Guy Knox.

There have been many disappointments  
along the line of invention than in any  
other department of human endeavor.  
There are many men who can invent  
but do not know how to put their ideas  
into practice. They are often lacking in  
large inventive facilities, but are  
often lacking in business shrewdness and  
foresight. Therefore many inventors have  
had to give up their inventions because  
they have not been able to perfect them.  
Imagine the disappointment of such a person  
as Guy Knox.

There have been many disappointments  
along the line of invention than in any  
other department of human endeavor.  
There are many men who can invent  
but do not know how to put their ideas  
into practice. They are often lacking in  
large inventive facilities, but are  
often lacking in business shrewdness and  
foresight. Therefore many inventors have  
had to give up their inventions because  
they have not been able to perfect them.  
Imagine the disappointment of such a person  
as Guy Knox.

There have been many disappointments  
along the line of invention than in any  
other department of human endeavor.  
There are many men who can invent  
but do not know how to put their ideas  
into practice. They are often lacking in  
large inventive facilities, but are  
often lacking in business shrewdness and  
foresight. Therefore many inventors have  
had to give up their inventions because  
they have not been able to perfect them.  
Imagine the disappointment of such a person  
as Guy Knox.

There have been many disappointments  
along the line of invention than in any  
other department of human endeavor.  
There are many men who can invent  
but do not know how to put their ideas  
into practice. They are often lacking in  
large inventive facilities, but are  
often lacking in business shrewdness and  
foresight. Therefore many inventors have  
had to give up their inventions because  
they have not been able to perfect them.  
Imagine the disappointment of such a person  
as Guy Knox.

There have been many disappointments  
along the line of invention than in any  
other department of human endeavor.  
There are many men who can invent  
but do not know how to put their ideas  
into practice. They are often lacking in  
large inventive facilities, but are  
often lacking in business shrewdness and  
foresight. Therefore many inventors have  
had to give up their inventions because  
they have not been able to perfect them.  
Imagine the disappointment of such a person  
as Guy Knox.

There have been many disappointments  
along the line of invention than in any  
other department of human endeavor.  
There are many men who can invent  
but do not know how to put their ideas  
into practice. They are often lacking in  
large inventive facilities, but are  
often lacking in business shrewdness and  
foresight. Therefore many inventors have  
had to give up their inventions because  
they have not been able to perfect them.  
Imagine the disappointment of such a person  
as Guy Knox.

There have been many disappointments  
along the line of invention than in any  
other department of human endeavor.  
There are many men who can invent  
but do not know how to put their ideas  
into practice. They are often lacking in  
large inventive facilities, but are  
often lacking in business shrewdness and  
foresight. Therefore many inventors have  
had to give up their inventions because  
they have not been able to perfect them.  
Imagine the disappointment of such a person

MAY



## WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

"The hand that rocks the cradle  
rules the world."

## Beyond Art.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
MRS. IONE L. JONES.

I have painted the steed of the Arab,  
With delicate nostrils a flame;  
And fair are the sweet woman faces  
My canvases proudly proclaim.

Mountain and valley and river,  
Empanel with beauty the hill;  
The love meadow blossoms  
My love laden bushes let fall.

But alas! one frail gem in earth's garden  
Repulses my ardent desire;  
The emblem of love and of silence,  
Before which I, vanquished, retire.

The colors wax old on the palette,  
The busy artist hems humbly repentant;  
At thy perfumed perfection, O rose!

## ONLY A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS

## May Moving.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
regular correspondent, Sister Gracious.

If our restless people are not turning the house upside down, with rivers of soap suds running over the floors, they are preparing to move. Some devote this beautiful month every year to searching out and dragging their household goods to some new place. A family actually boasts that they have moved eleven times in ten years, but the idea of "Home," "a fixed habitation," can hardly enter their minds. So to all the young folks that intend to marry and start off for themselves, buy a place, if possible, however small, and the better if in the suburbs. The husband will drink or use tobacco, and the wife is frugal, there will be no difficulty in paying for the place. Then plant a tree, or shrubs, or make flower beds, if for no other reason than to keep contented, and nothing brings this about like caring for things you have planted. Many will move into hired houses, but will say, "It's not so bad as it looks." Children are little ones. They are keen observers, and notice when mamma does not return borrowed books, or make good the car tickets and postage stamps lent her, and though they may in after life keep out of state prison, they will be a wretched burden to society in many ways. Never encourage a boy in getting the better in a "sway" with a younger boy. You may "chuckle" at his smartness and live to be sorry for it. Always be scrupulously honest in your dealings with the children, and exact it from them. Be careful how you promise a whipping, but if you pass your word, and he transgresses the command, let the punishment come, as sure as the sun rises. As for "little fibs," if there can be any "little ones," better seem rude to an unwelcome visitor (though this may be avoided with tact) than to seemingly half with enthusiasm, on seeing them, and then fretting at their coming behind their backs.

## NASTURTIUM FAD.

My friend was "wild" on Nasturtiums. She used to say if they were sold at \$10 a plant, and only the rich could have them for books, papers, poems would be full of their beauty. But now, being almost as common as air or grass, people passed them by carelessly. Her houses had them served in all ways and places, even places. Perhaps an old straw hat would be fastened to the knob of the parlor door. Inside would be a wide-mouthed bottle concealed in the crown, and the bright little dears, trailing over the brim, showing their scarlet or orange colored flowers, would make you feel cheerful even if your thoughts were as blue as indigo. At an afternoon tea she gave one summer's day, she had the parlor fireplace uncovered, with the logs, and trailing over them, with the silk containing the roots back of the chimney. The two large bunches in vases, and there was even a salad made of the leaves and flowers. She did not plant them in the ground, for she said their beauty was lost thereby, but in boxes on the outside, where one could examine the beautiful leaf and flower at close hand. In the winter they grew in her front parlor windows, sometimes with a sprig of Alyssum growing in the same pot, and making a beautiful combination. Why not cultivate a nice fad of different flowers? Nasturtiums are good for one year, and you may be assured you cannot learn all there is about even this so-called common flower in one season. Another year try tuberous begonias. Many make of them garden flowers, but they richly repay a little extra care, and then they will bloom in the windows until nearly Christmas. Keep them growing in a shady place all summer, pot in August, and rip off the first buds. Chrysanthemums are another "fad plant." Their history and culture can engage you for years. Remember, getting the mind off the daily routine, shuts out many a vexation and even preserves the health.

## BESIDES MONEY.

Our dear Miss May, with an income that hardly stretched over her modest needs, we playfully called Lady Bountiful. Giving was her passion; it hurt her sorely to turn away, and the only capital she had was a talent, a very useful talent, to be brought out at the right time and place. Children delighted to go and see her in her plain cottage, for something just to their taste was sure to be brought out for their amusement. For instance, she had a box, and into this went all the bright pictures, or parts of them, she could find. Old floral extravagues were taken apart and the bright colored prints cut out. I have seen her run out into the street and seize a bright colored poster, for there was a pretty color in one corner that she said "would do for her box." But the delights of her old fashioned garden were not all; on a summer afternoon she generally found several children, quite happy while following out her pleasant suggestions. She taught them how to make pony dolls and whole menageries of nest-egg gourds, or peep shows from the flower petals. Generally each child went home with a packet of seed or a rooted slip. "I want to make them love a garden," she would say. After her cup of coffee in the morning, or tea at night, there was always a little left, and the pot was placed back on the stove. The old woman that prepared soap, or the lame man with a basket of pins and needles to sell from door to door, were sure to be called in to taste and sample. And such small bits as she would save. One day she was sewing, and on finishing her garment a small length of sewing silk was left. Every one else would have thrown it away, but she carefully wound it on a piece of paper and put it in a box marked "Fragments." Now her friends in the block might be sewing and had all but enough silk to finish the garment. They went to Miss May, and her box furnished just what was wanted. She liked us to give her our worn out white skirts and aprons, and she kept them ready for the poorer mothers to fashion baby garments, often mending them up and even making them. Money is good, if she has it, to relieve distress, but without it and a heart full of love, are any words to be found?

## A Woman Friend.

Unfortunate, indeed, is the woman who does not court among her chiefest treasures a woman friend. She may be happy in the devotion of a husband, or surrounded by a brilliant court of masculine admirers, but life has still withheld one of its most precious gifts from her unless there is some woman to whom she may go at all times, secure of such love, and comprehension, and sympathy, as only one woman can give another.

Leaving the ethical side of the question of platonic friendship between men and women out of consideration, men are usually but fair-weather friends where women are concerned. They love us while we laugh. They leave us if they possibly can, as soon as we begin to weep. They do not know how to sympathize unless the sympathy can take the form of doing something. Your head aches perhaps, and your woman friend is content to sit beside you in a darkened room, listening to your tale of woe. Your man friend may pity you just as much, but he wants to get out of hearing of your complaints and send the doctor to you.

Here lies the essential difference between masculine and feminine friendship, and it is what makes the woman friend so necessary, and so sustaining. A woman knows that when you complain you don't always want things changed. She comprehends—for does she not do the same thing herself?—that there is relief unspeakable in unbuckling your soul to a sympathetic heart.—Yankee Blade.

## A Few Recipes.

## DELICIOUS BAKED APPLES.

Wash and core as many tart apples as you wish to bake, lay them in a pan that will not cause them to taste and spoil, and sprinkle sugar, flour and butter over them to suit taste, and just before placing in oven add some water, and bake rather quickly but not burn. These will not hurt scarcely if any one, and are very toothsome.

## SPLENDID SPONGE CAKE.

Break two eggs in a teacup, fill up with good sweet cream, 1 cup sugar, 2 teaspoons baking powder, flour enough to make rather thin batter but not too thin, add any flavoring desired. This is both good and very wholesome and cheap.

## SOFT GINGER BREAD, BOSS.

Six cups flour, 3 of sorghum, 1 of cream, 1 of lard or butter, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 2 teaspoonsful ginger or more if desired.

## CRULLERS.

Two eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup sour milk, 1 level teaspoonful of soda, pinch salt, 1 tablespoonful of melted butter. Roll out and cut in strips and fry in hot lard.

## MOCH Mince, SPLENDID.

One cup vinegar, 1 cup sorghum, 1-2 cup bread crumbs, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup currants; both to be washed and cooked, and the small raisins are best; butter size of a walnut; spices to suit taste.

## FOR CHILBLAINS.

"My mother gave me a lesson when I was six years old," said a successful business woman, "that I never forgot, and it was of untold benefit to me all my life. I went into a grocer's and there was a basket of fine red apples which I took out. I took one and tasted it. Mother asked me where I got it, and I answered, 'I took it out of a basket at the store.' 'Did you pay for it?' was the next question." "No, mamma. I didn't have a penny." "Then you must go back and give it to Mr. W. It is his apple, and you have stolen it." I was a proud child, and this seemed dreadful, but she took the little girl by the hand, now crying bitterly, led her to the store and made her return it to the grocer. "Many mothers would have said 'It was too small a thing to notice.' "To the poor child, however, it was the next question." "No, mamma. I didn't have a penny." "Then you must go back and give it to Mr. W. It is his apple, and you have stolen it." I was a proud child, and this seemed dreadful, but she took the little girl by the hand, now crying bitterly, led her to the store and made her return it to the grocer. "Many mothers would have said 'It was too small a thing to notice.'

A mother gave me a lesson when I was six years old," said a successful business woman, "that I never forgot, and it was of untold benefit to me all my life. I went into a grocer's and there was a basket of fine red apples which I took out. I took one and tasted it. Mother asked me where I got it, and I answered, 'I took it out of a basket at the store.' 'Did you pay for it?' was the next question." "No, mamma. I didn't have a penny." "Then you must go back and give it to Mr. W. It is his apple, and you have stolen it." I was a proud child, and this seemed dreadful, but she took the little girl by the hand, now crying bitterly, led her to the store and made her return it to the grocer. "Many mothers would have said 'It was too small a thing to notice.'

One cup vinegar, 1 cup sorghum, 1-2 cup bread crumbs, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup currants; both to be washed and cooked, and the small raisins are best; butter size of a walnut; spices to suit taste.

## BAKED BEANS WITHOUT PORK.

Boil in a little water until done; season with butter, salt and pepper; add one cup of sweet cream and bake slowly until brown on the top.

## ONIONS WITH CREAM SAUCE.

Bullion in salted, boiling water, and boil rapidly for ten minutes; change the water and cool till done, then drain and pour over the following sauce: Melt one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, add one teaspoonful of flour, mix well, then add a half pint of milk, stir until it boils, a moment, season with salt and pepper. Serve hot.

## PARSNIPS.

Wash, scrape, slice and cook until tender, in salted water; drain, and either fry brown in hot butter or ham drippings; season with salt and pepper to taste; or make a cream gravy with butter, cream, salt and pepper, pour over and serve.

## BOSTON BROWN BREAD.

Immerse the chilled parts in a suitable amount of hot water, with salt and ashes and coal oil thrown in. A man told me this entirely removed the bad effects of frozen feet with him and declared it worked like magic.

To preserve curls without injury, boil quince seeds in water; strain and bottle for use; don't use too thick; dilute with water if too thick. Apply when curling hair.

## RICE FOR BREAKFAST.

One cup of cold boiled rice, four eggs, half a cup of flour and a little salt; mix well, and drop in small spoonfuls of hot, buttered skillet; fry brown on both sides; serve at once.

## CHICKEN TOAST.

Chop the meat of cold boiled chicken until fine; put into a stewpan with a little pepper, salt and mustard; add a small lump of butter, two tablespoonsfuls of sweet cream, enough water to cover the chicken; simmer for fifteen minutes and serve on buttered toast. Nice for breakfast or tea.

## BEEF PUDDING.

Mix together three pounds of lean beef chopped fine, one cup of crackers or bread crumbs, three beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one level teaspoonful of powdered sweet bread; season with salt and pepper to taste; put all into a buttered earthen baking dish and bake about one hour, or until it can be turned from the dish brown and whole. This is nicely eaten either hot or cold.

## OYSTERS ON TOAST.

Pour into a stewpan one quart of oysters and their liquor; when they come to a boil add one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of butter mixed with two of flour and a little salt and pepper; boil up, then pour over slices of buttered toast; serve hot.

## PUMPKIN PIE.

One quart of stewed pumpkin, one of sweet milk, half a cup of butter and the yolks of three eggs; mix well, flavor with cinnamon, nutmeg and ginger; beat the whites of the eggs and stir in; bake in deep pie tins with one crust.

## APPLE COBBLER.

Lime a deep pan with good paste; pare, core and slice nice, tart, quickly cooking apples; sweeten and sprinkle with cinnamon or nutmeg, add bits of butter, cover with a top crust, bake in a moderate oven, and eat warm with cream and sugar; if the apples are not very juicy, a little water may be added.—*Rural Home*.

## Hints.

An attractive way of preparing fried bread or croissants, as they are called, for serving with soups is to cut the slices of bread or croissants into quarters; place them upon a tin with a little soup stock. Put the tin in the oven, and cook the bread until it is crisp and brown. While hot dip them in melted butter, and quickly roll in grated cheese.

A housekeeper guards against incompetency on the part of the maid with the morning coffee by having it steamed, a process advised by some cooks.

It is made in a double boiler, the usual proportion being followed. After the boiling is over, the vessel is set in a bath of hot water and stirred for twenty minutes.

There is no risk that coffee made in this way will be spoiled from standing or overcooking.

The practice of putting little flags for purposes of identification in the various plates of sandwiches served at teas and receptions is an American adaptation of the long-prevailing London custom.

Over there, as here, sandwiches have multiplied to the point of confusion, and a card is used and is really necessary to label the various combinations.

The foundation of a handsome sofa pillow is a square of ticking filled with good feathers. This is covered with yellow silk, and then the outside cover, which is a slip of fine yellow linen, is drawn over the foundation.

They are convenient for sitting stands.

Put them under plates in the oven to prevent them from getting too hot.

Utilize them for picnic plates.

Cut round holes in the center of four covers with a can opener and shove them up the legs of the storeroom table. Much cannot climb over them.

## For Home Decoration.

Scraped apple is said to disguise the taste of quinine.

## Household Items.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
IONE L. JONES.

Tubular pillow casing can now be found at the dry goods stores. Sew across one end of the desired length, and hem the other.

When wooden slab bed springs are hard and stiff, having but little give to them, remove the slab beneath the middle row of springs; then saw about one inch off either end of these springs, and the bed will be much easier. Do not replace the middle slab.

## TEXAS BREAD.

Mix together two cupfuls of graham flour, one of wheat flour, one of Indian meal, two eggs, one cupful of milk (sour or buttermilk), a pinch of salt and one teaspoon soda, in one cup of molasses.

## SWEET POTATOES AND BACON.

Cut cold baked sweet potatoes in halves lengthwise; lay them, skins down, in a pan. Lay on each piece of potato a thin slice of nicely cooked bacon. Heat all thoroughly through in the oven. When hot, arrange neatly on a platter.

To keep cake frosting soft until required a second time, squeeze lemon juice evenly over it and stand it in a cool place.

## LARD PAIL COVERS AND THEIR USES.

When steaming bread place one under the nail in the boiling water; it will keep the pail steady.

They are convenient for sitting stands. Put them under plates in the oven to prevent them from getting too hot.

Utilize them for picnic plates.

Cut round holes in the center of four covers with a can opener and shove them up the legs of the storeroom table. Much cannot climb over them.

Scraped apple is said to disguise the taste of quinine.

The lower edge of the scrim should be finished with very narrow hems, so it will not fray out. The material used should be a good quality of plain linen scrim, either bleached or unbleached.—E. J. C.

## A Last Resort for Dinner.

For sheer originality in matters of food I commend the following directions, which one of the Parisian papers gave to its subscribers. The supplies were getting lower and lower in the Prussian girt city. Scine gideons would not bite, so the anglers took to the sewers. "Take a long, sharp hook and a large hook. Bait with tallow and send a fire to the sewer. When having occasion to hunt clothes in the sewer, you will find them to stick to the floor and injure the fabric this can be obviated by putting a handful of coarse salt in the last rinsing water, and letting it dissolve before putting the articles under treatment.

—A nice flavor may be given to a broiled steak by cutting an onion in halves, and rubbing the cut edges over the heated platter intended for the steak. The platter should contain a little melted butter.

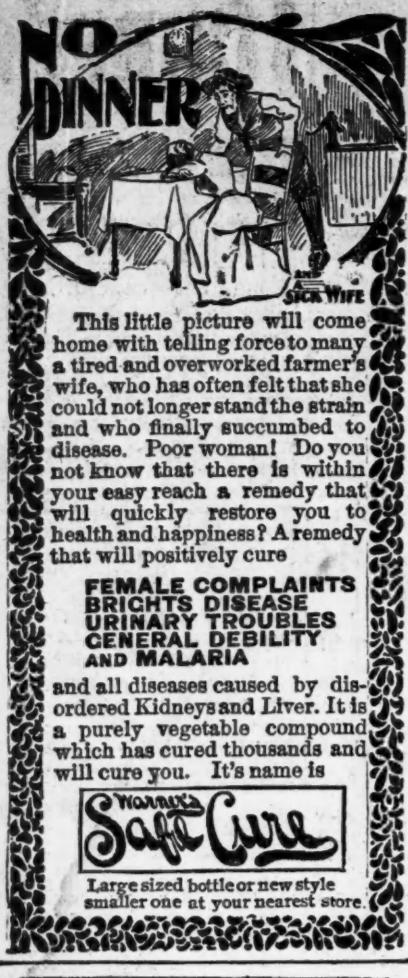
When having occasion to hunt clothes in the sewer, you will find them to stick to the floor and injure the fabric this can be obviated by putting a handful of coarse salt in the last rinsing water, and letting it dissolve before putting the articles under treatment.

—To polish brass kettles, or anything

excellent means of inducing perspiration, exciting the functions of the skin, etc. They are useful in rheumatism and have no bad effect upon heart or circulation.

—A nice flavor may be given to a broiled steak by cutting an onion in halves, and rubbing the cut edges over the heated platter intended for the steak. The platter should contain a little melted butter.

When having occasion to hunt clothes in the sewer, you will find them to stick to the floor and injure the fabric this can be obviated by putting a handful of coarse salt in the last rinsing water,



## Green Apples.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by G. A. BERTHUM.

Yes, ball the green apple, for 'tis long to wait  
The season of ripening, tho' it may not be late.  
Yet the juvenile longing can scarce be restrained,  
Nature's loud call for fruit, to try were in  
Impelling to strategy, concealment and fraud,  
To possess it, counting honor and truth but a god.  
And here between them to choose is presented,  
They choose the green apple, however lamented.  
What's the longing and reaching, were their wish  
A fairy's wand,  
They'd have long arm and legs till then,  
Till away to their haunts you might trace them all o'er.  
By the green apple pomace, and white seeds  
Or when to their sorrow has gone forth the decree:  
"So early no fruit must be picked from the tree."  
And if fresh looked the stems, 'twas sure to bring a bribe.  
For a green apple-dropped would be colored,  
Then in a rub in the dirt would help to deceive,  
And nothing to fear, if 'twas only believed.  
Then a rub in the dirt would help to deceive,  
And nothing to fear, if 'twas only believed.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS  
ACUTE DISEASE  
URINARY TROUBLES  
GENERAL DEBILITY  
AND MALARIA

and all diseases caused by disordered Kidneys and Liver. It is a purely vegetable compound which has cured thousands and will cure you. Its name is

## Woman's Safe Cure

Large sized bottle or new style  
over one in your nearest store

Poor Richard, 1897  
DON'T Pay too much for  
your whistle. & If you  
want



good fruit trees or  
plants get them of  
C. A. GREEN, of  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

Standard fruit trees—Barberries, Azaleas, Cape's  
Floridian Beauty and Holly, in medium  
and large sizes, at about your own prices. Finest  
trees ever grown, imported from Europe.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,  
Rochester, N. Y.

ASTHMA CURE  
If you suffer from any form of Asthma you will  
find the KOLA Importing Co.'s KOLA PLANT, a  
miracle cure for Asthma. We send you Free  
for Introduction, and we will cure you.  
Address THE KOLA IMPORTING CO.,  
376 Broadway, New York.

Rife Hydraulic Engine  
Water supplied automatically for resi-  
dences, stock farms, creameries, irrigation.  
Water elevated 30 feet  
in each 100 ft. of fall, with  
a fall of 100 ft.  
Pure water delivered,  
using power as fuel.

RIFE ENGINE CO., 128 Liberty St., NEW YORK.

SOLD!  
UNDER A  
POSITIVE GUARANTEE  
To wash as clean as can be done on the 15,000 in use  
and bound with much more ease. This applies to  
Tensile Strength, Strength of Thread, Strength of  
on trial at wholesale price if not satisfactory money re-  
funded. Address RIFE ENGINE CO., Box C Fortified, Mich.  
and prices write PORTLAND IRON CO., Box C Fortified, Mich.

DO YOUR OWN REPAIRING!  
With ROOT'S HOME REPAIRING OUTFITS,  
you can repair almost anything in your house  
and save money. Don't be hampered by Agents of  
the Standard Steel Frame & Royal Scale Rack.  
Requires No Pit.  
No Balance.

10 oz. to 1 lb.  
U. S. Standard  
Steel Frame & Royal Scale Rack  
Water supplied automatically for resi-  
dences, stock farms, creameries, irrigation.  
Water elevated 30 feet  
in each 100 ft. of fall, with  
a fall of 100 ft.  
Pure water delivered,  
using power as fuel.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN & ORENDRORFF CO.  
CANTON, ILLINOIS.

TRY IT FREE  
for 30 days in your own home and  
see how easily you can do your own  
repairs. Write to us for full details.  
Large and small parts available.  
PARLIN &amp

enly wise and  
lish by buying  
mixtures," "so  
ad," or other  
e White Lead.  
e cost of labor  
cost of mate-  
only should be  
is Pure White  
rands which are  
e Linseed Oil.

's Pure White Lead Tinning Co-  
radely obtained. Pamphlet giving  
ard showing samples of colors free;  
ess and secure terry, to A. W. Scott, Cohoes, N. Y.

## KETS.

SEED BAGS.  
s. Write for prices.  
od Packet Designs published, con-  
0 per copy.  
for Seedsmen. Also BANNERS  
ty. Write for estimates.  
ING CO.,  
Pearl St., New York



BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL  
The Leading American Seed Catalogue, mailed free to any address.  
W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.,  
Philadelphia.

HARNESS.  
percent. saved.  
fully illustrated 200  
Testimonials from 44 states.  
Gears Boxes, Cincinnati, Ohio.

197

remains the same to  
and you get less.

om Columbia dealers,

Conn.

ly Tribune

ber of

ly on

ge, in

or Territory.

on,

Manhood,

Vomanhood.

Nation.

World.

ports.

erials.

partment.

formation.

old.

everybody

N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE

0 cents.

UIT GROWER.

Geo. W. Best, Tribune Office

K WEEKLY TRIBUNE WILL BE

ear for 50 Cents.

ceived our

for it.

Rochester, N. Y.

## NEW SCIENTIFIC METHOD For the Cure of STRICTURE.

Men Suffering from Stricture or  
Enlargement of the Prostate  
Gland Need no Longer Appeal  
to the Surgeon.

### A SOLVENT FOUND

Not since the discovery of Ether has a  
greater boon been given to suffering men.  
Centuries that have submitted to the Sur-  
geon's Knife, have used Sounds and Bougies  
to remove the prostate gland, and such methods  
have never cured the disease.

The Solvent Method is so simple that  
any man will wonder why it has not been dis-  
covered before. It is safe.

### HOME TREATMENT.

You see in the new self-treatment  
book of New Truth about urethral troubles.  
It tells of what the remedy is made.

How it overcomes the prostate gland  
and irritation, removes the enlargement,  
inflammation and chronic mucous discharges.

It affected this business worth to all  
Write at once to the Empire Medical Co.,  
69 Smith Blide, Boston, Mass., for their  
new book, "New Truth About Urethral Troubles."  
Do not submit to operation until you investigate.

### CORRESPONDENCE

#### Our Correspondents.

Green's Fruit Grower is not responsible  
for the views of our correspondents, hence  
do not consider that we agree with all that  
our correspondents write. There are many  
men of many minds, some right and some  
wrong. Our correspondents' corner is for  
the exchange of views of our practical  
readers. Do not accept their opinions (or  
our editor's) if they do not appeal to your  
own judgment.

To Green's Fruit Grower: Miss C. R.  
Colegrave, in April number of Fruit  
Grower, wants to know how to cure scaly  
legs on hens. One to three applications  
of kerosene and sulphur powder each will  
do the work right. Mix in a shallow  
dish above one heaping tablespoonful of  
sulphur to one-half cup of kerosene. Apply  
with a wad of rag so as to dip some sup-  
plur each time.—C. R. Campbell, Keiths-  
burg, Ill.

Be Davis, Ind., March 25, 1897.  
Gentlemen—Your letter of March 17th re-  
ceived containing draft for \$10, and in-  
forming me that I was the winner in the  
advertising contest in Green's Fruit  
Grower. Please accept my thanks for  
same.

In addition I would add that the liberal-  
ity and courtesy of the above letter I have  
found, from five years' dealings, to be  
characteristic of Green's Nursery Com-  
pany.

Also, that every order in that time has  
been filled promptly, received in good con-  
dition, every article just as represented in  
catalogues or even better—and that such of  
my fruits as have come into bearing are  
a standing advertisement of the excellence  
of the goods sold by Green's Nursery Com-  
pany.

Assuring you of my recommendation in  
the future as in the past, I remain re-  
spectfully yours, T. E. Dean.

Mr. Chas. A. Green: Dear Sir—I have  
been reading your four books and think  
the time well spent. I have been trying to  
get an orchard started. I have about 540 apple trees set, forty of them ten  
years, and the rest two years. The forty were  
set on low land and have never bore any fruit yet. The  
trees grow well and have come into bearing  
in the north, six to two years, but  
got killed by frost. I set my other trees  
on a second bottom high and dry. I think  
they will fruit all right. We have a nice  
valley twelve miles long and from two to  
four miles wide. Every kind of fruit seems  
to do well here. Peaches do not bear  
every year, and only the early kinds ripen.  
What fruit we grow seems to be  
better than that we buy. The mountains  
rise on either side of us about 5,000 feet  
high, and the snow lays in spots all summer.  
Our valley is 6,600 feet above sea level.  
It seems to be a natural fruit garden;  
but you find it not as high as timber.  
The raspberries seem to grow best; but  
will grow. They are nearly all red  
berries in while you will find a yellow one. I have often wondered if  
there would not be a stake in some of the  
fruits if the right man had some of them.

When I first came here, nineteen years  
ago, it was all excitement, and all seemed  
to think no fruit would grow here. It is  
a mining country. I am eighty miles from  
Leadville, and thirty from Cripple Creek,  
and twenty-eight miles from Silver Cliff,  
and new camps springing up all the time  
closer. It is hard to get a map to settle  
down on a piece of land. He wants to  
get rich fast. Farmers seem to  
be the most hard here. Some things are lower  
than a man can raise them, and others  
seems to be high. Flour, \$2.10 per 100  
pounds; dressed pork, 5 cents; cabbage,  
1 1/2 cents a pound; potatoes, 1 cent a  
pound; butter, 25 cents; eggs, 17 to 20  
cents; beef, high and scarce; horses very  
cheap; sheep high; apples, 3 cents a pound.  
Everything sells by the pound here. Land  
cheap; a good place for the right kind  
of a man to make money. They ask 15  
cents for Colorado grown fruit trees, and  
they are not very good either. They have  
been irrigated and have grown too much  
top for the root they have.—Thos. Clay-  
ton, Colorado.

To Green's Fruit Grower: Mr. Green:  
Dear Sir—I notice so much in your val-  
uable paper, the Fruit Grower, in regard  
to your person, that I am glad to note that  
some of your correspondents praise it very  
highly and give great instructions how to  
propagate it. In our locality the great  
question is, how to destroy it. I consider  
it the worst thing in the way of trees we  
have in this vicinity. You cannot kill it  
by cutting it down, as the roots will live  
for years in the ground, throwing up  
shoots in all directions, making trouble and  
work all season. You may dig it up where  
the shoots appear; in a few days you will  
find new shoots appearing farther out.  
They will keep on coming up the entire  
season, just like the Canada thistle. I  
do not know which is the worst of the two.  
They grow well in abundance. The seed  
is dropped by birds and other animals  
dropped in fence corners and along fences,  
where they sprout up. In a few years  
there is quite a large tree; then the  
trouble begins. The only way to get rid  
of it is to dig up the tree with all of the  
roots to the very ends, or they will sprout  
up like horseradish.

When we came into possession of our  
present place there was a large hedge row  
running through the center of it, composed  
of sassafras and persimmon, etc. We had  
it dug out carefully we thought, but great  
Scott! Those persimmon roots send up a  
great army of shoots. Weigan, I am told,  
that is one of them. Yes, and that  
is four years ago. No, sir, I do not  
know how to propagate them, but how  
to get rid of them. We have some very  
fine varieties here. Some trees produce  
fruit that measures one and one-half  
inches in diameter, very fine and sweet.  
Others are smaller and hang on the trees  
until they dry out like a raisin; they are  
then very palatable. They are mostly  
sought after by visitors from the city.  
The people in the country make very little  
account of them.—Wm. T. Woerner,  
New Jersey.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—Will you  
permit me to answer the following question  
through the medium of your valuable  
paper. The first is: "What variety or  
superior varieties at \$10 per packet by mail,  
postage paid, do you advise me to plant  
now?"

I have never known a time when it  
was so difficult to answer this question to  
my own satisfaction and for the best interest  
of those concerned. I am in the  
situation just now of waiting to test a  
couple of varieties a little further before  
settling out an acre or two myself and  
giving the word to one of the most ex-  
tent fruit growers and nurseries in  
Canada to go ahead and plant 20 acres.  
As I grow gooseberries exclusively, and  
have the further advantage of having the  
government experiment station on my  
ground in which are present all the  
American varieties and some 60 of the  
English. I think therefore I need not reply  
to your inquiry in a better way than by  
giving you my own experience.

For main crop I have Downing and  
Pearl, with a preference for Pearl. In  
the Journal, New York.

Persimmon Seed For Sale.

While Persimmon is inclined to self-sow  
themselves from seed, they cannot be always  
depended upon to do so. We offer seed of large  
and superior varieties at \$10 per packet by mail,  
postage paid. Please advise me to what you advise me to  
plant now extensively?"

I have never known a time when it  
was so difficult to answer this question to  
my own satisfaction and for the best interest  
of those concerned. I am in the  
situation just now of waiting to test a  
couple of varieties a little further before  
settling out an acre or two myself and  
giving the word to one of the most ex-  
tent fruit growers and nurseries in  
Canada to go ahead and plant 20 acres.

As I grow gooseberries exclusively, and  
have the further advantage of having the  
government experiment station on my  
ground in which are present all the  
American varieties and some 60 of the  
English. I think therefore I need not reply  
to your inquiry in a better way than by  
giving you my own experience.

For main crop I have Downing and  
Pearl, with a preference for Pearl. In  
the Journal, New York.

Green's Nursery Company,  
Rochester, N. Y.

OPIUM and WHISKEY HABITS  
cured in home without pain.  
Book of particulars FREE  
B. H. WOODLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

\$8 FOR 100 CASH PAID for distributing  
washing salves, etc. to 1000  
shops and secure terry, to A. W. Scott, Cohoes, N. Y.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

BREWERIES, Chester White,  
Vicksburg, N. Y., Jersey, Germany and  
Belgium, French, Scotch, Beer, Wine, Beer, Wine,  
W. SMITH, Cutherville, Chester Co., Penna.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

the meantime I am propagating the Red  
Jacket and White Crystal for all they are  
worth.

A variety to supplement the Pearl must  
when set 4x6, yield from 5 to 8 quarts  
per bush and weigh 2 ounces per dozen  
berries for medium and 2 1/2 for larger  
specimens.

But you may ask are there not some  
other promising varieties among the great  
number that are seeking popular favor?  
Most of these have not yet been  
able to enable me to speak with  
any degree of certainty of their value so  
far. For I am not prepared to say that  
many varieties which are only moderately  
vigorous are not valuable, especially when  
spraying is practiced. As I write this I  
pick up a newspaper and glance over the  
Horticultural Department. One man says that  
his gooseberries when about half  
grown fall off badly. The fallen berries  
have worms in them. He wants to know  
of a remedy. The cause of the falling is  
attributed to mildew, but the editor never  
hears of the mildewed berries having  
worms in them before. This falling is  
not caused by mildew, but by a small fly  
depositing an egg in the berry which  
causes it to fall. I do not think that so  
far this insect has done much harm, for  
usually the gooseberry is sufficiently over-  
loaded to be spare one-third of the  
fruit to the benefit of the marauder.

Of course, by giving a bush plenty of  
room and allowing it to grow without pruning  
it may yield all the way up to 30  
quarts per bush, but such bushes or such  
an arrangement of bushes is neither de-  
sirable nor profitable.

I have known handfuls of Downings to  
come from a bush that had grown to  
enormous dimensions, but the fruit was  
so small and poor.

It may be seen that the yield per bush  
is not a very safe standard by which  
to compare the productivity of varieties.

I have no doubt, though, that if bushes  
were set 6x6 and allowed to grow larger  
than when set 4x4 just as much fruit per  
acre would be produced.

I may state that I set 75 bushes some  
years ago 4x4, and though they were too  
close for picking or working among with  
any pleasure I have lost 6 quarts per bush,  
as did others a few rods away set 4x6,  
but they were not only mulched but well  
fed with good stable manure and ashes.  
For large plantations the picking and  
getting much in amount there is a most  
difficult and disagreeable job still; for to  
make the very most of a small plot may be  
not worth the money, besides the  
premiums given. Long may it live.—J. M.  
Adams, Mo.

Replied to R. B. Douglas: No variety of  
blackberry, or other small fruits, will mix  
as you speak of in any way to seriously  
change the character of the fruit. The  
seed only will be affected by the different  
blossoms. Gooseberries are propagated  
from new wood, made from May to July,  
which takes root much sooner than old.  
Gooseberries are hard to propagate in  
some cases. Gooseberry layers should be  
grafted on the stem of the mother body  
that they do not bear better by Wm. H. S.  
Van Vleet, and in lieu of calling the apple  
Van Vleet, they would name it the Van  
Vleet, and thus the apple was named.

I am thinking of giving something about how  
extensively the Van Vleet apple has been  
introduced. Every person sending in the largest number of  
words made from the nine letters in the word "THE COLUMBIAN"  
will receive a prize. To further  
encourage the sending in of words  
of this nature, the editors of the Columbian  
will accept all words of five letters or  
less.

**SPECIAL.** In addition to the above grand prizes we shall  
award two additional prizes of \$100 each for the  
best words of fifteen letters or less.

Prize Budgets to all who send in words of fifteen letters or less  
will be awarded as soon as  
possible after close of contest, which will be on Christmas Day.

Remember, every contestant sending a list of fifteen words or  
less will receive a copy of our book of over seventy novels and stories, by the most popular  
writers, and a copy of the Columbian.

Send in words of fifteen letters or less.

Enter the Contest, you must send two  
words of fifteen letters or less.

Prize Budgets to all who send in words of fifteen letters or less.

Enter the Contest, you must send two  
words of fifteen letters or less.

Prize Budgets to all who send in words of fifteen letters or less.

Enter the Contest, you must send two  
words of fifteen letters or less.

Prize Budgets to all who send in words of fifteen letters or less.

Enter the Contest, you must send two  
words of fifteen letters or less.

Prize Budgets to all who send in words of fifteen letters or less.

Enter the Contest, you must send two  
words of fifteen letters or less.

Prize Budgets to all who send in words of fifteen letters or less.

Enter the Contest, you must send two  
words of fifteen letters or less.

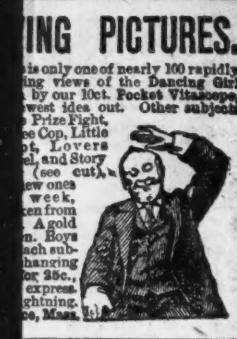
Prize Budgets to all who send in words of fifteen letters or less.

Enter the Contest, you must send two  
words of fifteen letters or less.

Prize Budgets to all who send in words of fifteen letters or less.

Enter the





ING PICTURES.

only one of nearly 100 rapidly growing plants, all of which are now in our stock. We have many new ideas. Other subjects include: Crops, Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Cats, Birds, Fish, Insects, and more.

A Gold Star Quality Club has been formed in our store. All members receive a gold star badge.

Our store is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day. Come in and see us.

Buy direct from us. We offer the best prices. Large quantities available.

Van Allen & Co., Chicago.

All crops, \$12. \$15. \$24 and per ton. Special Fertilizers to order. Sample free.

ALL WORKS, YOUNG, PA.

Pages, illustrated, telling market and cook them.

JOHN R. PARRY,

Perry, N. J.

handsomely illustrated Nebraska, her farms and opportunities there for young men. No charge for application. General Passenger Agent, go ill.

W BOOK Crocheting containing Shawl designs for Shawls, etc. \$1.00. For those of these books and patterns, send 50c postage. Catalogue, \$1.00. John L. Johnson, Boston, Mass.

URE NUFF" \$1.00 Advocate,

RS FOR ONLY \$1.00 Yorker alone and until \$2.00 per year. It never more carefully conducted Poultry Advocate is Syracuse, N. Y., and takes the lead in the work of the Fruit Grower is to enter every year.

to send us only \$1.00 to be added to your address.

FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

It is surprising to people who have been buying trees of agents at high prices to see the way at which we sell the highest grade of nursery stock. We deal direct with the consumer. This is the explanation. There are to be surprised on this year is over. Send for catalogues, plan and dwarf

NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

POSTIVELY LIMITED TO MAY 31st

on most extraordinary the latest, most practical, very way the best general library in the English

language. The New

STANDARD YOUNG'S 5 CARDS A DAY.

CYCLOPEDIA

under editorial supervision of John Clark Ridpath, author of "Ridpath's," etc., assisted by a corps of editors, and over one thousand scholars and specialists.

great Reference Works in One.

In the latest and best edition.

2. It is the best and most complete botanical dictionary.

3. It is the most up-to-date and the latest and most re-

centized of the United States.

4. It is the greatest dictionary of technical terms in the world.

5. It is the most popular library of all information.

STATE POSSESSION

set of 8 VOLUMES.

monthly payments.

the little price,

on the easy terms,

Avenue, New York City.

CYCLOPEDIA

in cloth cover, \$1.00 monthly for the monthly payments and a nominal sum paid in advance.

The amount set may be to the nominal price at

paid by the publisher.

It is shown that you will thor-

oughly get weightless board

Send for catalogues and portraits of famous

his paper when writing.

E. C. LEWIS MFG. CO., Box 139, Canton, Ohio.

"UP-TO-DATE"

SPRAY PUMPS

ALL BRASS.

\$17.00 outfit for \$5.00. Express

paid. Go to use. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Treatise on Spraying Tree, As it is wanted.

Rapid sellers. Many

complaints of breaking from \$10 per day.

E. C. LEWIS MFG. CO., Box 139, Canton, Ohio.

IMPROVED

DAISY SPRAYERS

—Smoke & barrel —have every improvement.

Dailey, 100 feet, \$15.00 sold.

Fully guaranteed.

Price, Ex. post, No. 1, the \$10.00 extra, pipe, \$1.00.

100 feet, \$10.00.

Catalogue, Agents wanted.

W. H. JOHNSON & CO., Box 139, Canton, Ohio.

STUDEBAKER "Little Gem"

Farm, Garden, Flower-Bed and Lawn Sprinkler

EAR TREES.

STUDEBAKER Bros. MFG. CO., SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

(The largest vehicle makers in the world.)

PICTURES.—Bartlett American Beauty. How well suited at about 100 trees ever grown.

GREEN'S NURSERY

N. Y.

PICTURES.

only one of nearly 100 rapidly

growing plants, all of which are now in our stock. We have many new ideas. Other subjects

include: Crops, Cattle, Sheep,

Horses, Dogs, Cats, Birds,

Fish, Insects, and more.

A Gold Star Quality Club has been formed in our store. All members receive a gold star badge.

Our store is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day. Come in and see us.

Buy direct from us. We offer the best prices. Large quantities available.

Van Allen & Co., Chicago.

All crops, \$12. \$15. \$24 and per ton. Special Fertilizers to order. Sample free.

ALL WORKS, YOUNG, PA.

Pages, illustrated, telling market and cook them.

JOHN R. PARRY,

Perry, N. J.

handsomely illustrated Nebraska, her farms and opportunities there for young men. No charge for application. General Passenger Agent, go ill.

W. H. JOHNSON & CO., Box 139, Canton, Ohio.

PICTURES.

only one of nearly 100 rapidly

growing plants, all of which are now in our stock. We have many new ideas. Other subjects

include: Crops, Cattle, Sheep,

Horses, Dogs, Cats, Birds,

Fish, Insects, and more.

A Gold Star Quality Club has been formed in our store. All members receive a gold star badge.

Our store is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day. Come in and see us.

Buy direct from us. We offer the best prices. Large quantities available.

Van Allen & Co., Chicago.

All crops, \$12. \$15. \$24 and per ton. Special Fertilizers to order. Sample free.

ALL WORKS, YOUNG, PA.

Pages, illustrated, telling market and cook them.

JOHN R. PARRY,

Perry, N. J.

handsomely illustrated Nebraska, her farms and opportunities there for young men. No charge for application. General Passenger Agent, go ill.

W. H. JOHNSON & CO., Box 139, Canton, Ohio.

PICTURES.

only one of nearly 100 rapidly

growing plants, all of which are now in our stock. We have many new ideas. Other subjects

include: Crops, Cattle, Sheep,

Horses, Dogs, Cats, Birds,

Fish, Insects, and more.

A Gold Star Quality Club has been formed in our store. All members receive a gold star badge.

Our store is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day. Come in and see us.

Buy direct from us. We offer the best prices. Large quantities available.

Van Allen & Co., Chicago.

All crops, \$12. \$15. \$24 and per ton. Special Fertilizers to order. Sample free.

ALL WORKS, YOUNG, PA.

Pages, illustrated, telling market and cook them.

JOHN R. PARRY,

Perry, N. J.

handsomely illustrated Nebraska, her farms and opportunities there for young men. No charge for application. General Passenger Agent, go ill.

W. H. JOHNSON & CO., Box 139, Canton, Ohio.

PICTURES.

only one of nearly 100 rapidly

growing plants, all of which are now in our stock. We have many new ideas. Other subjects

include: Crops, Cattle, Sheep,

Horses, Dogs, Cats, Birds,

Fish, Insects, and more.

A Gold Star Quality Club has been formed in our store. All members receive a gold star badge.

Our store is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day. Come in and see us.

Buy direct from us. We offer the best prices. Large quantities available.

Van Allen & Co., Chicago.

All crops, \$12. \$15. \$24 and per ton. Special Fertilizers to order. Sample free.

ALL WORKS, YOUNG, PA.

Pages, illustrated, telling market and cook them.

JOHN R. PARRY,

Perry, N. J.

handsomely illustrated Nebraska, her farms and opportunities there for young men. No charge for application. General Passenger Agent, go ill.

W. H. JOHNSON & CO., Box 139, Canton, Ohio.

PICTURES.

only one of nearly 100 rapidly

growing plants, all of which are now in our stock. We have many new ideas. Other subjects

include: Crops, Cattle, Sheep,

Horses, Dogs, Cats, Birds,

Fish, Insects, and more.

A Gold Star Quality Club has been formed in our store. All members receive a gold star badge.

Our store is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day. Come in and see us.

Buy direct from us. We offer the best prices. Large quantities available.

Van Allen & Co., Chicago.

All crops, \$12. \$15. \$24 and per ton. Special Fertilizers to order. Sample free.

ALL WORKS, YOUNG, PA.

Pages, illustrated, telling market and cook them.

JOHN R. PARRY,

Perry, N. J.

handsomely illustrated Nebraska, her farms and opportunities there for young men. No charge for application. General Passenger Agent, go ill.

W. H. JOHNSON & CO., Box 139, Canton, Ohio.

PICTURES.

only one of nearly 100 rapidly

growing plants, all of which are now in our stock. We have many new ideas. Other subjects

include: Crops, Cattle, Sheep,

Horses, Dogs, Cats, Birds,

Fish, Insects, and more.

A Gold Star Quality Club has been formed in our store. All members receive a gold star badge.

